THE
# North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

**Terms of Advertising.**

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One square, | 6 months, | (14 lines to a square,) | | $ 10 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | 18 |
| Two squares, | 6 months, | " | " | 15 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | 25 |
| Three squares, | 6 months, | " | " | 20 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | 30 |

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or for the year, free of charge.

☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

**A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.**
**Wholesale Grocers,**
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,*
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
*Messrs. Spence & Reid, Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 20, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do "
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
35 pieces cheap DeLane.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

REDLARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 28, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at
PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. only
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Nov. 15, 1853. Portsmouth, Va. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Nov. 15, 1853. Portsmouth, Va. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Nov. 15, 1853. Portsmouth, Va. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY.
Dec. 26, 1853. W. L. POMEROY. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
1 doz. Spiced Oysters,
1 " Lobsters,
1 " Salmons,
1 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

# Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1854. No. 32.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige
ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business " "

*Overcoats.*

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

*Cassimere Pants.*

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

*Boys' Clothing.*

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well.
E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Jon" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals. This Institute opens on the 1st MONDAY in January. The two Departments distinct. For a Circular address
E. A. CRUDUP,
Sec'y of the Board.
December 16, 1853. 9—4t.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the
MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the
MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports, &c.*, begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh.*
July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY. SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, Fall Term, A. D. 1853. MARY UPPERMAN vs. JAMES H. UPPERMAN—Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that notice has been duly issued to James H. Upperman, to appear at Fall Term of the said Court, A. D. 1853, and by the return of the Sheriff of the County of Franklin aforesaid, that he, the said Sheriff, delivered the said notice at the last residence of the said James H. Upperman, in the County of Franklin aforesaid, in due time; and the said James H. Upperman failing to appear and answer as he was required to do, was solemnly called out on his said notice by the said Sheriff; and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the said Court, that the said James H. Upperman is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard and Louisburg News for three months, for James H. Upperman to appear before the Honorable Judge, at the Court to be held for the County of Franklin, at the Court-house, in the town of Louisburg, on the Second Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and tried accordingly.

Witness Rhetorick R. S. Lawrence, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the Town of Louisburg, the Second Monday after the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1853.
R. R. S. LAWRENCE, Clerk Sup. Court.
Jan. 7, 1854. [Pr. adv. $8.] 17—8mw

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 6—tf.

**Fall and Winter, 1853.**

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Emb'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored Hose skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C.
January 11th, 1854.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 28th of February next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1854, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the interest of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM will be payable on the first days of January and July of each year.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless when the purchaser may prefer to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stocks held by the State in said Road and the Dividends from said Stocks, are expressly pledged for their redemption.

THESE BONDS ARE BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 or $5,000 as parties may wish.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned at Raleigh, North Carolina.

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED at 10 o'clock, A. M. 28th FEBRUARY NEXT, at this office, in the presence of the Governor, Secretary, Comptroller of State and of George W. Mordecai President of the Bank of the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids, in whole or in part as he may deem most advantageous to the State.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first instant, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

This deposit may be made, in either the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Documents showing the great resources of the State and the small amount of her indebtedness, can be had on application at this office, or to Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSETT of the city of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
21] OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STOP AND LOOK! On Monday, the 13th of February next, I shall offer to the highest bidder, my VERY desirable Tract of Land, containing 450 acres, situated in Franklin County, five miles east of Louisburg, on the Warrenton Road, and half a mile from the Halifax Road, leading from Louisburg. The Lands are easy to cultivate, free from rocks and well watered, and produces cotton, corn, and especially tobacco, equal to any lands in this part of the country. Some of the bottom land grows from 10 to 12 barrels of corn per acre. There is also in the yard a well dug through a solid rock, containing as good water as there is in the State. There is also on the premises a commodious two-story building, containing five rooms, four of which having fire places, with all necessary out-buildings, &c. &c. As for beauty, elegance and health, it cannot be surpassed by any situation in North Carolina. Come and see and you will agree with me.

At the same time I shall sell my entire stock—say 75 head hogs, 30 or 40 head sheep, 5 or 6 horses, and a stock of cattle, together with farming utensils, one four-horse wagon and gear, new, one two-horse do., one ox cart, and one yoke of oxen, household and kitchen furniture, corn, oats, and rye, fodder, &c., also, a first rate 40 saw gin, a fan and thrasher, and barouch and harness, &c.

Credit on the Land one, two, and perhaps three years.

Terms made known on the day of sale. I will take pleasure in showing the property to any one who may wish to examine before the day of sale.
JOS. BRIDGERS.
Franklin County, N. C. Jan. 25, 1854. 22—ts.

$80 TO 90 NEGROES FOR SALE.—HAVING determined to change my residence and pursuits, I will, on TUESDAY, the 21st FEBRUARY ensuing, sell at Public AUCTION, from 80 to 90 Negroes, embracing Men, Women, Boys and Girls. There are among them many valuable House-Servants, Mechanics, and Field-Hands of both sexes. The sale will take place at my residence, Eight Miles West from WARRENTON and Two from RIDGEWAY DEPOT, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, commencing at 1 o'clock, and continuing from day to day till all are sold.

Terms—Credit till the 1st December, 1854, for approved bonds, bearing interest from date. Cash payments allowed if desired by purchasers.
GEO. D. BASKERVILLE.
Warren County, N. C., 7th Jan., 1854. 17—4w.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gæhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 90 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.—The undersigned having taken charge of this long established HOTEL, situated on the North Corner of the Court House, respectfully informs the travelling public that it will be her aim to keep up to the fullest extent, the reputation which this House has heretofore sustained for its comfortable accommodations abroad. No pains or expense spared to render satisfied all who may favor her with a call. From her long experience, she is confident none will have cause to complain.

The House will, at all times, be supplied with a sufficient number of well trained and attentive servants, and the furniture kept in the best order.

THE TABLE shall constantly be supplied with the very best the market can command.

THE STAGE OFFICE for all the principal Stage Lines is kept at this Hotel. The great Northern and Southern Mail Lines arrive and depart Daily; also, the Western via Lincolnton to Asheville, Tri-weekly.

THE STABLES attached to the Hotel are large, comfortable, and attended by the very best Ostlers in the country.

Trusting that by strict attention to the wants of the public, not only to retain the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the Hotel, but to merit an increase.
ANN BROWN.
Salisbury, Dec. 16, 1853. 10—3m.

MUIR & STEVENS, SUCCESSORS TO MUIR & JAMES, Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, LAMPS, LOOKING GLASSES, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore Streets, PETERSBURG, VA.

The Subscribers having entered into partnership under the style and firm of MUIR & STEVENS, and purchased the stock of China, Glass, Earthenware, &c., of the late firm of Muir & James, will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand occupied by them, where they will at all times keep a very large and select stock of every article usually found in their line of business.

They are now receiving a portion of their Spring Goods, (of their own direct importation,) and by the first of March, will have their stock complete, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public.

N. B. Particular attention paid to packing.
WM. AUGUSTUS MUIR,
SAMUEL STEVENS.
Petersburg, Jan. 1852. 23—1wsw.

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
*Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,*
Norfolk, Va.

*References*—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 2854. 23—tf.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars.
December 1, 1853. I. PROCTER. 5—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regulias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

**Come and See the Mammoth Stock of**

DRY GOODS AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF J. W. PRICE, in SMITHFIELD.—He has just received 20 pieces Ladies Dress Silk, latest styles; 20 pieces Fancy Prints, a large assortment of De Laines, Cashmeres, French and English Merinoes, Paremetta Shawls of every style, Bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Shirting in a very large quantity, Mackinaw, Whitney and Linsey Blankets, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Broadcloths, Kentucky Jeanes, &c., &c.

Also, just received and will keep constantly on hand a large quantity of Turks Island and Liverpool Salt, and will be enabled to supply all who may wish to purchase.

TAILORING.—In connection with his Store he has established the Tailoring Business, and having secured the services of the very best workmen in North Carolina can afford; he feels safe in saying all who will favor him with their custom will not begrudge their money. All work warranted to fit, or no pay.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.—20 Barrels Double Rectified, 10 Barrels Monongahela Whiskey, 10 Barrels Brandy, Rum, Gin and Wine. Just received and for sale by
J. W. PRICE.
Smithfield, November 23d, 1853. 3—

MRS. MAYNARD WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC that she has recently rented and fitted up the large WHITE HOUSE on Hillsborough Street, three hundred yards West of the Capitol, and in the immediate neighborhood of the late residence of the Rev. Dr. Mason, and opposite that of Mr. Courts, near the line of the Rail Road that connects the Raleigh and Gaston to the Contral Rail Road, which HOUSE she respectfully presents to the public as a BOARDING HOUSE. She would be glad to accommodate and use every effort to please the travelling community, day boarders and monthly boarders. Her TABLE shall be supplied with the best luxuries the market affords, and every comfort added to those who may choose to stop.

She would also state that she has recently built some thirty or forty STALLS for the accommodation of Horses which she will board by the day, week, or month, at as moderate prices as can be afforded. Ostlers attentive and accommodating and will be ready at all hours to obey the public call.
MARTHA MAYNARD,
H. PENNINGTON, *Sup't.*
Raleigh, January 19, 1854. 19—wtswy.
[Reg ster will please copy.]

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Geology of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.; A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Bl

Thirty-Third Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1854.

SENATE.

Mr. Pettit introduced a bill granting land to Indiana and Illinois for railroad purposes.

Mr. Toucey presented memorials from Connecticut, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Wade presented similar petitions from Ohio; Mr. Everett, from Massachusetts; Mr. Fish, from Montgomery county, N. Y.; Mr. Chase eight from Ohio; Mr. Sumner, three from Massachusetts, one from Indiana, and five from Pennsylvania; and Mr. Clayton, two from Alabama. All laid on the table.

Mr. Pearce presented the proceedings of a meeting held in Baltimore in favor of amending revolutionary pension laws, and of giving 160 acres of land to all who served in the war of 1812.

Mr. Stuart introduced a bill for the relief of the purchasers and locators of overflowed and swamp lands. It was taken up and passed.

Mr. Sebastian reported a resolution directing the payment to Richard M. Young, for services in investigating certain charges against Alexander Ramsay, late superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon. Laid over.

The bill granting land to all the States, for the benefit of indigent insane, blind, deaf and dumb, was then taken up, and, after amendment passed.

The bill was amended so as to give each State 100,000 acres, leaving the other 6,000,000 to be apportioned among them according to a compound ratio of the population and the number of square miles.

Mr. Gwin said no lands in California were now open to private entry. All the lands surveyed now and which would be for twenty years, were occupied by actual settlers. He moved an amendment allowing California to locate her share on unsurveyed, unoccupied lands not having any mineral character—adopted.

Mr. Mason proposed to debate the bill, and said as it was now one o'clock, he moved a postponement of it for the special order—rejected.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed. As this was not engrossed, it required unanimous consent to pass it. Mr. Mason objected.

The Nebraska bill was taken up.

Mr. Brodhead addressed the Senate in support of the bill.

Mr. Thompson of New Jersey, followed in support of the bill.

Mr. Clayton then took the floor, and the bill was postponed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Ewing said the committee on elections, to which was referred the petition of Geo. W. Isaacs and others, contesting the right of Mike Walsh to a seat in the House, had come to the conclusion to report back the petition, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. The petition is not coroborated by any proof, and is accompanied by the unprecedented request that a commission be sent to New York to take evidence.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the committee of the whole the Senate bill granting lands to Wisconsin for rail road purposes.

Mr. Bissell said this policy dates as far back as the birth of the oldest State formed out of the public domain. Not only has Illinois, but the General Government and the settlers of that State, benefitted by the grant to the great central road, and what is true of that work, is true of all grants for similar purposes.

Mr. Cutting said that he was yesterday informed that the roads proposed to be built by the large donations of government lands, exceeded 1,600,000 miles. As respects the branch road from Jamesville to Madison, it will run a distance of from 50 to 60 miles in the immediate vicinity of the Milwaukie road, which has been built by private contributions, at great risk, therefore it was wrong to appropriate the property of the General Government in order to build a rival road.

Mr. Bissell replied that he had not informed himself on this subject, his object in rising being merely to vindicate the policy embraced in the bill. He thought, however, the House might safely leave Wisconsin to mannage her own affairs. The gentleman from New Jersey, (Mr. Skelton,) the other day took occasion to lecture the West, but it ill became him. Is New Jersey anything but a railroad company?—a sort of fixture or attachment to such company I believe her entire sovereignty is kept by the railroad company, or the directors thereof, and I am not certain but the same broad seal, of which we have heard so much, is in possession of some of those rail road companies. I hope the west will profit by the gratuitous lecture.

Mr. Disney obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Skelton, who said he could not allow aspersion to be cast on New Jersey without replying. The people of New Jersey have always been strongly in favor of State rights; and their past history shows the world they are capable of self-government. At the time the whole British power seized and held the soil of that State, the people fought some of the most sanguinary battles of the Revolution. Therefore it was not becoming to dictate to them on questions of domestic policy.

Mr. Disney claimed the floor, and the debate was further continued until the expiration of the morning hour, when the House went into committee of the whole on the homestead bill.

Various amendments were offered.

Mr. Jones of Tenn., offered one giving a homestead to males of eighteen years of age. As they were obliged to fight at this age in case of emergency, it was but right they should share in the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Taylor of Ohio, offered one in favor of young ladies of eighteen years of age. This had his hearty support. Mr. Richardson could not support that, for if young people were not married it was their own fault. [Laughter.] Mr. Taylor's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Wright of Pennsylvania, moved on confineing the Homestead bill to free white persons. He said in Massachusetts free negroes are citizens, but neither full-blooded or half blooded negroes in Pennsylvania, under her constitution. Nor are they citizens under the Constitution of the United States. But he wanted the matter explicitly stated.

Mr. Dawson remarked it was never contemplated that black people should be placed on an equality with white people in this bill. He regarded the amendment as surplussage.

Mr. Davis of Rhode Island, expressed the hope that the amendment would not prevail. It was a cruel thing to outlaw any set of men, and leave no outlet, because their skin is not colored like our own. In Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other States, colored men are just as much citizens as white men, and have as much right to protection under the Constitution of the United States. He knew those men make good citizens and are industrious.

Mr. Dawson said that in framing the bill he had consulted the constitution of the United States, taking for granted that the word citizens means nothing more than white men.

Mr. Giddings moved an amendment, adding before the word 'white' the words 'more than half.' [Laughter,)

The chairman read the clause as thus proposed to be amended, causing another explosion of merriment, in which the galleries joined.

Mr. Giddings said he offered his to make the original amendment ridiculous. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wright) had expressed his abhorrence of colored men. Have they not fought and bled for the liberty we now enjoy? Did they not stand by General Jackson at New Orleans? Have they not immortalized themselves as among the bravest men of the land? But a few years ago, I, with you, Mr. Chairman, estimated the cost of a man who could write and speak four different languages. I doubt whether you can do that. I mean no offence to the negro, sir. (Laughter.) I intended to create no laughter—(renewed merriment)—but when I see the power of this House wielded for the purpose of oppression, I am constrained to call on gentlemen to do good to our fellow men.

Mr. Giddings' amendment was voted down.

Mr. Wright's agreed to—ayes 71, noes 66.

Mr. Dent offered an amendment giving homesteads to unmarried females under 16 years of age.

Mr. Florence, who is a bashful man, made some inquiries into the privileges of the fair sex in Georgia. (A voice. Oh! colonel, why don't you marry at once—[a laugh.])

Various amendments were offered and discussed in numerous speeches. Without perfecting the first section of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March, 1, 1854.

SENATE.

The bill making Lakeport, Louisiana, a port of delivery, was passed.

Mr. Sumner presented two petitions from Massachusetts against the Nebraska bill.

Messrs. Mason and Hunter opposed the bill; Messrs. Walker and Stewart supported it.

Mr. Badger followed in support of the insane land bill, which was then postponed.

The Nebraska bill was taken up.

Mr. Clayton said that ever since the Senator from North Carolina had said that all the Southern Whigs would support this bill, they had been made the object of denunciation by certain presses at the North. He had been especially selected as the subject for the fiercest attacks, and he was now, with the exception of the Senator from Illinois, the best abused man in this country. He proposed to-day to declare for himself no new set of principles, but to give expression to those he had on former occasions entertained and advocated in the Senate.

During the exciting debate in the Senate on the territorial questions, in 1848, he, on the 5th day of July, delivered his views on this subject. He said then that though he and his colleague had voted under instructions for the application of the ordinance of 1787 to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, they would never become members of any sectional party, or promote sectional ends, and he then took the ground that Congress should leave the territory as it found it. On the 12th of July, 1848, he proposed to the Senate to refer the subject to a select committee of eight Senators, two of each party from the North and two of each party from the South. It was agreed to. Next day the committee was selected, and consisted of himself, Underwood, Calhoun and Atchison, from the South, and Bright, Dickinson, Phelps and Clark from the North. He thought that what took place in that committee had some interest to this question, and would therefore relate it.

As soon as the committee met, a Southern member proposed the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, and on it the vote stood four to four, the North unanimously against it. The same proposition was renewed in every possible shape, and it was as promptly rejected by the North. It was discussed and Southern members implored its adoption, but the North refused it. He, in order to influence them, obtained a statement from the Land office, showing that by the adoption of that line, extending from the existing States, the North, would get over one million six hundred thousand square miles of territory, and the South less than three hundred thousand—that the South would have territory equal to one sixth only in extent, and one twentieth in value.

But the Northern members would not yield, and it was rejected. A proposition was then made to refer the question to the Supreme Court, and leave the territorial legislature no control over it. The North then contended that the territory was free under Mexican laws. The South contended that under the constitution, slaves could be carried there as other property.

The proposition to leave the question to the Supreme Court for decision, was adopted joyously by the committee. The bill was reported, six of the committee supporting it and two hesitating, but not declaring against it. This was the action of committee, and the Senate would see that the South offered the Missouri compromise line and that the North would not have it.

Mr. Atchison. I wish to say that, according to my recollection, the statement made by the Senator from Delawaie as to the proceedings of the committee, is substantially correct.

Mr. Clayton then proceeded at great length to deliver his views, maintaining that the true doctrine of non-intervention was to organize the territories and allow the Supreme Court to decide whether a Southern man could emigrate there with his slaves and hold them as property under the Constitution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the committee of the whole the Senate bill granting lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes.

Mr. Disney resumed from yesterday his remarks in support of the constitutional right and policy of making such grants for that object.

Mr. Eastman explained the railroad legislation in Wisconsin, and said the opposition to this bill came from Milwaukee, because of interested motives.

Mr. Letcher condemned the attempt to rush the bill through the House.

Mr. Letcher asked whether Wall street brokers do not hold the lands granted to Illinois for the Central Railroad.

Mr. Bissell replied they do not, and explained how that road was constructed, the lands being in the hands of trustees.

Mr. Letcher wanted to know who governs the trustees of the company. Because, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Disney) said the President of the United States is in favor of the policy of this bill, was no argument for him in its support, as he chose to entertain his own opinions. True, the lands are granted to the State, but they immediately pass into thousands of corporations which become heartless monopolies. He gave notice of a substitute for the bill providing for the sale of a portion of the public lands in the States in which they lie for purposes of railroads and canals.

Mr. Disney gave notice that he should reply to objections against the bill, at the same time wishing the subject to be fully discussed.

Mr. Dean moved the previous question. Disagreed to.

The Speaker announced that the time had arrived for the election of a printer.

Nominations were made. By Mr. Orr, A. O. P. Nicholson. By Mr. Chandler, Joseph Gales. The one editor of the Union and the other editor of the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Ewing said he understood fifty-six gentlemen last night in caucus were kind enough to select a public printer. Therefore to save time he wished to propose something. (Cries of order interrupted him, blended with exclamations "let him go on," "proceed.")

The Speaker, amid the confusion, politely informed the gentleman that remarks were not in order.

Mr. Ewing bowed and took his seat.

Mr. Bayly, at the request of Wm. M. Curran, and not because he was his especial candidate, nominated that gentleman, who is the Globe reporter in the House.

Mr. Haven—I nominate John J. Towers, who is wholly disconnected from the public press.

Mr. Hener—I voted in caucus for Curran, though without his consent. (Cries of "order" broke out afresh and a voice "don't tell tales out of school.")

Mr. Walsh nominated J. M. Johnson, who is the House postmaster. Mr. Shelton nominated Joseph Justice of New Jessey.

Mr. Giddings nominated Gamaliel Bailey, editor of the National Era. (Cry, "Oh, don't! ha! ha!.")

Mr. Walbridge wished to know whether in the nomination of any of these candidates, the object was to benefit the family of the late Robert Armstrong.

Mr. Straub nominated Charles M. Hall.

Messrs. Orr, Chandler, Walsh and Haven were appointed tellers.

The House voted viva voce with the following result. Necessary to a choice one hundred and two.

Mr. Nicholson received one hundred and twenty-two.

Mr. Gales forty-eight.

The remaining thirty-three were divided among other candidates.

Mr. Nicholson was declared elected printer for the remainder of the present Congress. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1854.

SENATE.

Mr. Seward presented a remonstrance of citizens of Albany, New York, against the Nebraska bill. Also, seven of the same kind from citizens of Orleans county, New York.

Mr. Fessenden presented memorials of like character from men and women of Maine.

Mr. Smith presented remonstrances from Connecticut, including one of the Professors of Yale College.

The bill for the relief of Zadock C. Ingraham was reported and passed.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee—Mr. President: In pursuance of previous notice, I ask leave to introduce a bill, and that it may be read twice and referred to the committee on public lands.

The Chair—"First reading of a bill."

The Secretary, reading—"A bill to do justice to all the States of the Union." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Badger—"I move it be put on its passage at once." (Laughter.)

Mr. Cass—"The title is descriptive we might pass it without reading."

Several Senators—"Read it! what's it about."

The Chair—"It is to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among all the States." (Laughter.)

"Don't read it."

"That's enough." The bill was then referred.

The insane land bill was then taken up. Mr. Brown advocated it.

The bill was then postponed and the Nebraska bill taken up, when Mr. Clayton concluded his speech in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. Badger.

Mr. Chase urged action upon his amendment alluding to the Territorial Legislature to prohibit slavery.

Mr. Badger hoped all amendments coming from the opponents of the bill would be voted down. He alluded with much feeling to a resolution by some meeting in Ohio, which had been laid on the table by the Senator from Ohio, in which the supporters of the bill were violently denounced.

Much confusion ensued, and a running debate in which Messrs, Dixon, Chase, Cass, Stuart and Badger participated. Mr. Chase disclaimed knowing any thing of the language contained in the resolution referred to.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan, said unless an amendment providing that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise should not revive the old law permitting slavery in the Louisiana territory, were added to the bill, he would never vote for it. He commented with great warmth on the proposition of Mr. Badger that the Senate shuld vote down all amendments coming from that quarter. He said the Senate had refused to vote for an amendment to the bill erecting it in a point where it was historically false.

Messrs, Badger and Douglas replied, the latter charging on Mr. Stuart a disposition to embarrass the bill.

Mr. Stuart replied with great warmth, and much confusion occurred. Mr. Stuart re-asserted that the clause declaring the Missouri compromise superseded by the acts of 1850 was untrue. He said he had great political and personal friendship for the Senator from Illinois, but we must not attempt to put him down. He was not made of stuff of that kind. He could not be dragooned.

Mr. Douglas disavowed any such design.

Mr. Walker of Wisconsin, condemned the dogmatical course pursued by the friends of the bill, and the assaults made upon Mr. Chase, whom he complimented upon his honesty and excellence of character. He depicted the excitement which would grow out of this bill.

The question whether the repeal of the law of 1820 would revive the law of the old territory of Louisiana, was debated at length by Messrs. Walker, Butler, Toucey, Benjamin, Badger and Weller. The latter said if the Democratic party was to be killed for upholding the principles of this bill, it ought to die and be damned too.

Mr. Chase's amendment was then rejected by yeas 10, nays 36.

An amendment of Mr. Badger, providing that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise should not revive any former law, was adopted by yeas 35, nays 6.

Amendments were adopted prohibiting Congress from controlling the action of the local legislature, and forbiding aliens to vote or hold property.

Various other amendments were offered and discussed amid great excitement.

At 9 o'clock the bill was ordered to be engrossed, by yeas 29, nays 12, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Chamberlain introduced a bill granting the right of way for no more than three rail roads across the public lands, from commercial points on the Gulf of Mexico, or the Mississippi river, to commercial points in California and Oregon; and also to grant, by donation, to actual settlers, on condition of occupancy and cultivation for a length of time therein named, every alternate third quarter section of public land, for forty miles in width, on each side of said rail roads, throughout the whole length thereof; and also to grant every alternate section of public land within the aforesaid limits, to aid in the construction of said rail road. Referred to the select committee on the Pacific Rail Road.

The House then went into committee on the homestead bill.

Various amendments were drily discussed in five minutes speeches. In the course of the debate, gentlemen maintained on one side that the bill will not benefit the poor man nor the Government, while the friends of the measure earnestly took issue on that point. The constitutional power to grant lands for homesteads was likewise discussed; among other by Mr. Campbell, who alluded to the fact that the whole delegation from Virginia with one exception, voted to give away twenty seven millions of acres of swamp lands to the States in which they are located.

Mr. Letcher—Did I so vote?

Mr. Campbell—No, but your predeccssor did. If the Constitution is to be measured by a wet water scale, I should like to know it. If you can give wet lands away, you can give dry.

Mr. Millson replied, that perhaps the gentleman would prefer giving his vote in sweet forgetfulness. He (Millson) had something of the spirit of the old Countess, who, protesting against losing her life, ran round the scaffold and told the executioner if he would have her head he must follow her and take it He voted for giving away swamp lands, without dreaming such a vote was unconstitutional. Swamp lands affecting the health and safety of the States, it was but right that Government should assist them to abate the formidable nuisance.

Mr. Peckham moved an amendment, that the bill shall not go into effect till one year after its passage. His object was to prevent the people of the West, on the spot, from at once stepping in and selecting the best lands.

Mr. Dawson said even supposing this, it would not absorb one tithe of the aggregate lands.

Mr. Peckham replied, the people of Illinois were already prepared to act under this bill, and would possess all the vacant lands in that State before the people of New York and Pennsylvania start on their way thither.

Mr. Dawson said there were four millions of public lands in Illinois on the 30th of June last, therefore there was no danger of that.

Mr. Gray opposed the amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. Clingman said these attempts to amend the bill did not avail, and only consumed time. He would suggest by general consent that the committee reported the bill to the House, where every gentleman may express his assent or dissent by his vote.

Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, said if the enemies of the bill sit silent, its friends will kill it. I will show my love for the homeless and landless, by going without my dinner until the bill shall be passed. Who can make a better Buncombe speech than that? [Laughter.]

Without disposing of the first section of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

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"I HOPED ON—HOPED EVER!" Thus spoke one who had reached the peak of victory. Storms had come upon him; shadows dragged their heavy skirts over the hills and mountains of his life; cares and sorrows lashed their burdens on his shoulders; trials and vicissitudes assailed him—but amid them all, he had kept his hope, and now, ere the middle watch was passed, the angels had set their seal upon him, and dropped upon his brow the wreath of triumph. The gloom was gone forever; and as he stood with his feet within the goal, the sunshine from the "Eden hills" fell around him, and far out in the valley of the Future, he saw the "fadeless laurel trees" within whose shade his evening days should ebb away, softly and gently as a dream of Heaven.

"Hope on—hope ever;" this is the true philosophy. If life is chilled by passive woe, or dimmed by care, Hope is as a song-bird in the heart, breathing hymns continually. Yea, it runs through all the weary years as a golden chain let down from Heaven, to lead the soul to holy thoughts and the pure communion of the immortals.

When Alexander, as he was about to undertake his expedition against Persia, distributed the estates of the crown among his countrymen, he was asked what he had reserved for himself? He answered, "Hope!" So every soldier in life's battle-fields should reserve his Hope, for it shall lead him on, no matter what opposes, to fame and conquest.

Brother, give all else you have, if you will, but, like Alexander, keep your Hope!

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JOHNSTON.

At a Democratic meeting held at the Court House in Smithfield on the 1st instant, Powell Blackman was appointed Chairman, and D. C. Carrington Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman. On motion of Linn B. Sanders, Esq., a committee was appointed to draft and report resolutions for the action of the meeting. Through the chairman, L. B. Sanders, the committee reported the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the policy thus far pursued by the Executive of the United States meets with our cordial approval, and that we congratulate the country upon the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency.

*Resolved*, That it is of the first importance that the Democratic party should be victorious in the approaching campaign in August next; and that we approve of the proposition to hold a Convention in the City of Raleigh on the 19th of April for the purpose of effecting such an organization as will secure the desired result.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint two delegates from each Captains' District to represent this County in said Convention.

*Resolved*, That we tender to David S. Reid our heartfelt thanks for the ability and fidelity with which he has discharged his duty as Governor of the State, and that he carries with him into his retirement our best wishes for his future happiness.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the Democracy of Johnston County for the purpose of more perfect organization, that primary meetings be held in each Captains' District to appoint delegates to a County Convention to be held in Smithfield on the 1st Saturday in May to nominate candidates for the ensuing Legislature.

Under the 3rd resolution the Chairman appointed thirty delegates as follows: Daniel Gardner, N. G. Gully, Linn B. Sanders, A. J. Leach, Parker R. Tomlinson, Benjamin Godwin, R. W. Stevens, Gideon Kean, Eli Olive, William Peacock, Westbrook Lee, John C. Hood, jr., E. S. Jones, T. W. Whitley, B. B. Alford, K. B. Whitley, Franklin Philips, Henry Eason, Turner Joyner, Wm. H. Joyner, Hopson O'Neal, John Brown, B. C. Richardson, N. M. Vinson, B. H. Toulinson, Ephraim Page, Henry Gerhardt, Wm. S. Ballinger, J. W. B. Watson, W. H. Cullom.

On motion, the thanks of this meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the able manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective stations; also, to Sydney Smith, Esq., of Wake County, for the able and interesting manner in which he addressed the meeting.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the N. C. Standard for publication.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

POWELL BLACKMAN, *Chm'n.*

D. C. CARRINGTON, *Sec'y.*

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WARREN.

A large number of Democrats of Warren assembled at the Court House in Warrenton on Monday last, and organized by calling Gen. John H. Hawkins to the Chair and appointed James H. Moore Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

On motion of Wm. Eaton Jr, Esq., a Committee of five were appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; whereupon the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: Wm. Eaton Jr., Samuel Bobbitt Esq., Dr. R. C. Prichard, Henry Harris Esq., and Col. John L. Laughter.

The Committee retired and during their absence Wm. A. Jenkins Esq., being called upon, addressed the meeting in a few stirring and spirited remarks; after which the Committee returned and reported, through their Chairman, Mr. Eaton, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we approve of the Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 19th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor.

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend to our political friends throughout the State a spirit of conciliation and harmony, and a liberal sacrifice of personal preferences, both in the selection of a candidate, and in his support after his nomination.

3. *Resolved*, That the people of North Carolina have reason to congratulate themselves upon the prosperous condition of public affairs under the administration of our present able and efficient Chief Magistrate, David S. Reid; and that he will bear with him, in the retirement from the office he has so acceptably administered, our unabated confidence and esteem.

4. *Resolved*, That President Pierce has administered the affairs of the Government with ability and fidelity, and that he deserves, and, as we believe, enjoys in a high degree, the esteem and confidence of the people of the United States.

5. *Resolved*, That we very decidedly approve of the Nebraska and Kansas bill now pending before Congress; a measure which breathes the true spirit of the Constitution; which is required by the Compromise of 1850, and which, if passed, will strike from the statute book of the United States the stigma cast upon the South in 1820 by the Missouri restriction.

6. *Resolved* That the well known support of the above measures by the present administration, ought to silence forever the clamours of those who have charged it with a disposition to advance the purposes of the free-soilers and abolitionists.

7. *Resolved*, That the Chairman be authorized and requested to appoint 25 delegates to represent the Democrats of Warren in said Convention.

8. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, that they be published in the Warrenton News and in the Raleigh Standard, and that all other papers in the State friendly to the principles advocated in the foregoing resolutions, be requested to copy them.

Under the 1st resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentleman: Dr. Samuel A. Williams, Henry Harris, M. T. Hawkins, Wm. D. Jones, E. A. Cheek, Hugh J. Jones, Thomas P. Paschall, John D. Fain, James T. Russell, Weldon N. Edwards, Gideon W. Nicholson, John M. Rodwell, M. E. Drake, Nathan Milam, Buckner Eaton Jr., John W. White, Benj. E. Cook, Jr., Thomas J. Judkins, Ridley Brown, John L. Laughter, Thomas E. Green, John Wortham and John S. Cheek.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation, and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN H. HAWKINS, *Ch'm.*

JAMES H. MOORE, *Secretary.*

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PERQUIMANS.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Perquimans county on the 13th inst., Jos. T. Granberry was called to the Chair and E. N. Riddick requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chair, Mr. Jas. C. Skinner moved that the Chairman appoint ten delegates to attend the State Convention which is to assemble in Raleigh on the 19th April next.

The following were appointed in conformity thereto: James C. Skinner, Elsbury W. Riddick, Thomas Wilson, Josiah Perry, George Simpson, John P. Jordan, Thomas Long, Henry Small, James Goodwin, and Joseph Madri.

On motion of Thos. Wilson, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added.

Mr. Jas. C. Skinner then offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the delegates appointed by this meeting to attend the Democratic Convention to be held in Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating on the part of the Democratic party, a candidate for the office of Governor, be and they are hereby instructed to oppose the nomination of any man for that position, who is in favor of the distribution of the public lands or the proceeds thereof.

Mr. Thos. Wilson moved that the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Democratic Pioneer publish the same.

The meeting did not deem it necessary to reiterate their adhesion to party principles, and admiration of the present federal executive, as the purity of Perquimans Democracy is above suspicion.

After the adoption of Mr. Skinner's resolution of instruction, Mr. W. F. Martin was called on and he responded in a most felicitous manner. He took a brief review of Democracy, its progress, the happiness, the prosperity, and the greatness it had conferred upon us as a people and a nation, all of which was told with that thrilling eloquence which made an impression upon the audience that time alone will efface.

J. T. GRANBERRY, *Chm'n.*

ELISHA N. RIDDICK, *Sec'y.*

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1854.

*Present position of the Democratic party and prospects ahead —Debate in the Senate—The Bill organizing Nebraska—Speeches of Clayton and Pratt—Course of Douglas—Final Passage—Homestead Bill in the House—Election of Printer of the House—The Gardiner Case—Conviction and sentence of the Transgressor.*

This day one year ago, Franklin Pierce, in the presence of his countrymen, with uplifted hand to Heaven, solemnly swore to faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. What an eventful year has rolled round, and truthfully and faithfully has he kept his high and solemn pledge! That complaints have been made by his foes, and sometimes friends is true; it is equally true the same causes would exist if the father of his country were alive and in the same high position. But who does not believe that he has acted with a heart devoted only to his country's honor and the happiness of our nation; and that all complaints are removed when the facts are examined, and the reasons of his conduct known? Who does not believe that the State rights doctrine of the Constitution have been firmly maintained and successfully administered? Who does not believe that the interests of the South, supported by the Constitution, and inflexibly maintained by the Executive, are safe from insane attacks of fanatics and the traitorous schemes of faction? This is the present proud position of the Democratic party, and its course is onward.

And what seems to be the prospect ahead? The declaration in the Senate of the United States of a distinguished Senator of the whig party (Mr. Badger,) that on the great question of the day and age, non-intervention of Congress, the Southern Senators would stand as a unit, has been verified by the record, and between them and the Whigs of the North, as between Dives and Lazarus, "There is a great gulph fixed so that they who would pass from thence to you cannot, neither can they pass to us that would come from thence." This cuts the Whig party in twain; nothing will now remain but to pick up the incongrous and disjointed fragment of Northern abolition, factious freesoilers, with discontented and disappointed Democrats, and thus endeavor to conjure up some ghost of opposition to the triumphant progress of the administration of a republican government upon Democratic principles.

The debate in the Senate upon the territorial bills of Kansas and Nebraska has continued throughout this week and has been marked with unusual ability and eloquence. At 5 o'clock this morning, by the unwearied exertions of Judge Douglas and others, this important *measure has passed*. The vote was 37 in favor, 14 negative—Bell of Tennessee, Chase of Ohio, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden of Maine, Fish of New York, Foot of Vermont, Hamlin of Maine, Houston of Texas, James of Rhode Island, Seward of New York, Smith of Connecticut, Sumner of Massachusetts, Wade of Ohio, and Walker of Wisconsin. The closing scenes on this question were intensely exciting, and the morning of the 4th March, 1854, was as important and interesting in this City as the scenes of this day a year ago. After a long speech from Mr. Bell, whose courage was not sufficient to brave the influences of party, and who made a re-hash of the opposition speeches against the bill. General Dawson, of Georgia, and Mr. Norris followed in defence of the measure. At 12 o'clock at night Judge Douglas commenced in a masterly manner to sum up the argument in favor and a triumphant refutation of positions of the opposition. He was particularly severe upon Chase, who had impugned the motives of Judge Douglas in the public manifesto sent abroad signed by himself and others, as electioneering for the Presidency, while he emphatically disclaimed all such influences; that God was the judge alone of motives—HE could alone judge, and he knew how sincere his course was—that men could only be judged of by acts. These acts are before the nation—that he held his seat in that body by no such disgraceful combinations with Abolitionists as did the Senator (Mr. Chase,) and proceeded to give him such a castigation as was never before witnessed. Chase replied denying any such coalition. Weller, of California, at that time a prominent politician in Ohio, verified the statements, and Judge Douglas concluded his speech at a quarter past three. Houston followed in opposition until 5 o'clock, when the question was taken and the vote resulted as above. The Senators were so worn down by excitement and fatigue that they adjourned to Tuesday next. The venerable Cass remained at his post to the last, and audibly expressed at the announcement of the vote that "he thanked the Senate at this full vindication of the non-intervention doctrine." So intense was the excitement that the Senate remained full with exception of Mr. Cooper who had gone to Pennsylvania, and one or two others. The gallaries and lobbies held anxious spectators hanging upon the question. Even some ladies remained in the lobby until 5 o'clock this morning. Thus has this great measure of the day had so triumphant termination. Its author has been villified and ridiculed; denounced from the pulpit as an abolitionist, and burnt in effigy. Such is "the rough brake" that the purest patriotism in our nation has from all time had to submit to. But this blind and adder-like fanaticism, so far from affecting the object of their rage, only tends to elevate him still higher in the affections of the American people. The proviso of Judge Badger that nothing contained in the act should be construed to revive or put in force any law previous to 1820, either establishing or abolishing slavery, met with some objection from our Southern friends; but it does not affect the question, but rather is in accordance with the great principle of non-intervention by Congress and allowing the people to act as they deem best for their welfare and interests.

The House has been engaged in the Homestead bill granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a Homestead of 160 acres upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for five years. This will pass the House, but its fate in the Senate is uncertain.

The death of General Armstrong caused a vacancy in the office of Public Printer, and after a caucus on Tuesday evening, the present Editor, Judge Nicholson, was elected on Wednesday on the first ballot. This is one of the most valuable posts in the government and the profits of the contract will be devoted to the family of the venerable Armstrong. I alluded in a former letter to the antecendents of Mr. Nicholson, and I trust that his course as the head of this important business will meet public approbation.

On yesterday morning the whole City were gratified with the news that the Jury in the celebrated Gardiner case had brought in a verdict *of guilty*. He had been arrested about three years ago under the charge of having obtained Four Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars from the government under false pretences. The mode was most ingenious and involved a long train of iniquity, perjury and villany. It occurred in this manner: Under the treaty of Guadeloup Hidalgo, made in 1848, payment was to be made to citizens of the United States for losses of property in Mexico. To ascertain who were entitled a Board of Commissioners were appointed. Evans of Maine, and Col. Paine of your State, and another were this Board. Dr. George A. Gardiner presented and swore to a memorial setting forth that he had extensive mines of silver in Mexico, which, with all his Steam Engines, &c., were destroyed. His deeds were all produced and he obtained a decree in his favor, and the money ($420,000.) Corwin of Ohio, Gen. Waddy Thompson of S. C., and others were his counsel. Gen. T. received a large fee in this case. He was tried before the Court here and acquitted. On 12th December last, he was again arraigned. In the mean time, under orders of the President, Major Mordecai of the army and from your State, and others were sent to Mexico to the alleged location of said mines, and they reported that no such mines existed. After a long and protracted trial from December until last Thursday, (during which, deeds important to the case were abstracted from the Court, with which Gardiner was strongly suspected,) when after an absence of 36 hours on yesterday, about 11 o'clock the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. There was an awful pause and silence in Court. Gardiner who had been confident of an acquittal (he had twice before escaped,) received the sentence with manifest emotion. His color changed and he was seen to put a small pill in his mouth. He was sentenced by the Court to ten years imprisonment and fine to the penitentiary. He was conducted to Jail, and immediately on his arrival was seized with convulsions which ended in his death. It is supposed that the pill contained arsenic or some deadly poison. His body lies in the Jail, and will be subjected to a post mortem examination by Drs. Miller and Stocker. Truly, "the ways of the transgressor are hard." This gross fraud (like that of the Dorphese and others,) has had a tragic termination. The attorney of the U. S. District Attorney, under the instructions of the President, was to leave no effort untried, no expense to be spared to bring the perpetrators of such frauds to punishment. The nation may be assured that no such fraud will be attempted under this administration, and those of the former rule will be prosecuted with vigor and the offenders brought to justice. Dr. Gardiner was a man of fine personal appearance, highly cultivated mind, and single, about 36 years old. His manners were specious and engaging. But all that was on yesterday so full of life and hope (for he had ordered a full repast at the National for the entertainment of the Jury and to receive the congratulations of his friends) now lies a lifeless and degraded corpse, even before the hour of dinner at which he had invited his friends. His offence, as the sentence of the presiding Judge, (Crawford) eloquently stated, "whether consided in reference to the complicated plot by which its objects were consummated or the sum obtained from the Treasury was one of unusual enormity. From his fate all may learn that no plan however its origin, by whatever forecast laid, stealthily or adroitly pursued, or attended with success, can escape detection."

L. D.

TWO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Being desirous of moving South on account of feeble health I offer for sale my LAND and the most valuable MILL S and WATER-POWER to be found in the central part of the State.

The MILL TRACT lies immediately on the north side of Deep River, contains 630 acres, a considerable portion of which is free and productive. The PINEY WOOD TRACT lies on the south side of the river near the Mills, and contains 600 acres, well covered with long-leaf pine, which will yield three millions of feet of lumber. Also, one other TRACT, situated two miles from the Farmville Coal Mine, containing 320 acres, heavily timbered with long-leaf pine.

The FLOURING MILL consists of four pair of burrs, with all the machinery necessary for a well constructed Mill, and yields annually eighteen hundred bushels of toll wheat. The CORN MILL has two run of stone. The SAW MILL, with Circular Saw, is capable of cutting four thousand feet of one inch lumber in twelve hours. All of the above mentioned machinery is in excellent order, having been erected since the year 1850, and is of the most improved kind.

As the clear fall in the river at this point is twenty-four feet, the available water-power will, in a short time, be immense; far greater than at any other place on Deep River, for the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company have contracted to cut, at their own expense, on my premises, a steamboat canal, three thousand feet in length and forty-five feet in width, passing through the Mill-yard; and also, "to erect, maintain, and keep up a permanent and substantial dam to feed said Canal," which work is now in course of construction, and as soon as completed, this point will offer inducements to manufacturers, inferior to none in the Southern country.

For further information apply to me, near Haywood, Chatham County, N. C.

ALSTON A. JONES.

March 6, 1854. 1012—wtw.

[The Petersburg Democrat, Baltimore Sun, Washington Union, and Nat. Intelligencer each insert weekly for four weeks and forward account to A. A. J.]

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE. *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.

Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.

We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.

In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reas

# The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1854


## IS THE SOUTH LOSING STRENGTH?

Is it true that the South is weaker now than she was in 1850, in her conflict with the abolitionists and freesoilers? Then, the fugitive-slave law, the essential feature of the "compromise" so far as she is concerned, and the bills organizing Utah and New Mexico on the principle of non-intervention, passed not only the Senate but the House by commanding majorities; then, though the fugitive-slave law received no votes from the Whig party of the free States in the Senate, as the Nebraska bill has received none from that party in that quarter on its passage through that body, still three Whig members of the House from the free States voted for the former measure, and it was sustained to some extent by Whig presses and Whig statesmen in those States. How is it now? Thus far no Whig press in the free States has declared for the Nebraska bill—no Whig meeting or convention has approved it—no Whig Senator from that quarter voted for it, and it appears to be regarded as a fixed fact that no Whig member of the House from any free State will support it! The bill must pass the House, if it pass at all, by the united Southern vote and the votes of Democrats from free States. In other words, the "compromise" of 1850, so called, had the support of such Whigs as Fillmore, Webster, Brooks, Everett, and of some of the Whig masses and presses of the free States; whereas, this bill, which but adopts and continues one of the provisions of that "compromise," and which is nothing more nor less than a proposition declaring the equality of the States under the Constitution, finds *no* favor, *no* support in the Whig party in the section referred to. Mr. Fillmore, the favorite of Southern Whigs, approved the "compromise" of 1850 as "a final settlement, in principle and substance," of the question of slavery; but now, when such men as Cass and Douglas, backed by the Administration, are struggling for the preservation of one of the leading features of this "compromise," and exposing themselves thereby to the hatred and the insults of freesoilers and abolitionists, Mr. Fillmore is silent—no word of cheer or commendation emanates from him, while his State, represented by Seward and Fish, votes in the Senate that the States are *not* equal under the Constitution. So far, then, as the Whig party is concerned we are compelled to admit that the South *has* lost ground since 1850 on the question of slavery.

But how is it with the Democratic party of the free States? The recent vote in the Senate for the Nebraska bill is quite as strong as was that in the same body from the same quarter for the fugitive-slave law; but then it must be borne in mind that this bill has the active support of the President, of all his Cabinet, including such men as Marcy, Campbell, Cushing, and McClelland from the free States—that Pennsylvania sustains it through Mr. Brodhead, Mr. Buchanan having been one of the first in 1846 to lead off for the Constitutional rights of the South; and that the powerful energies of Douglas and Cass have been exerted in its support. Both the Senators, too, from New Hampshire, the President's own State, voted for the bill. It is easy to perceive what would have been the fate of the bill even in the Senate, but for the influences to which we have referred; in the House the result is certainly somewhat in doubt. Another element of strength in the bill in the Senate is the fact that that body is a representation of States; and the members were, therefore, more disposed than those of the House will be, to shape their course so as to establish the equality of the States under the Constitution.

The Democrats of the free States, it is apparent, are doing what they can for the South in this emergency. We fear, however, that they will lose ground on account of their national course; but such loss, if the bill should pass, must be temporary. Reason must return with the re-establishment of right; for no one who understands any thing of the letter or spirit of the Constitution, will calmly and deliberately insist that the Missouri restriction is in accordance with that instrument. It is palpably unconstitutional, and the slaveholding States have not been the equals of the non-slaveholding since the day of its adoption. It was passed by the Northern vote, and was acquiesced in by the South only as the price of that day of the Union of the States; and if, in passing bills to organize Nebraska and Kansas, Congress should refuse to abrogate or repeal it, as it was understood to be abrogated or repealed by the "compromise" of 1850, the people of the South will feel with tenfold keenness the mark of inferiority put upon them in 1820, especially as it is not anticipated that domestic slavery will ever be permanently planted in those Territories. But, it is answered by a portion of the Whig presses of the South, why insist upon this feature in the Nebraska bill if slavery is not likely to go there? We insist upon it because a great *principle* is involved—and is there nothing in principle? What is the writ of *habeas corpus*, the right of trial by jury, the right to be secure against unlawful searches and seizures, but embodied, acting principles? The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States—what are these but formal and solemn announcements of great principles? What urged our forefathers to a seven year's conflict with the strongest power on the earth? Was it the pitiful sum they were required to pay as a tax on stamped paper and on tea? No—it was PRINCIPLE!—it was the right to be heard in Parliament, and to have some voice in their own affairs—it was the result of a demand on their part that they should not be less than other British subjects. Will the South learn nothing from such a lesson? There can be no surer indication of the decline of a free people than a growing disregard of principle, especially when it is joined to a love of luxuries and a thirst for gold.

Is the South losing—has she lost strength on this question? Calhoun, Webster, Clay are dead. Mr. Clay, it is true, was the author of this unjust restriction, and his leanings were always—for he was a Virginian—to the free States, where the Whig party was and was strongest; yet he never failed, when the country was in extreme peril, to exert himself for the restoration of harmony and concord. Mr. Webster was a Northern man by birth, education and habit; yet there were times when he came out from the caverns of sectionalism, and elevated himself to a place in the regards of the people where he could speak and act for all. Mr. Calhoun was, for a quarter of a century, the great breakwater between the North and South, against which the floods of abolitionism dashed in vain; and whatever may have been his errors as a public man, when he died the South lost her truest, ablest, firmest, foremost defender. He literally wore himself out in her service; and if he had heeded his warning voice, and united in time against aggression, the evil day, which now comes up in gloom, might have been postponed, perhaps forever.

But agitation on this question is deprecated by certain Southern Whigs. We are as much opposed as they can be to agitation, but surely the South is not to blame for it. Judge Douglas could not have avoided if he would the question now upon us; he had reported the same provision in the Utah and New Mexico bills, and if he had omitted it in the Nebraska bill, the very men who unjustly censure him as the cause of agitation, and who impeach his motives and malign him, would have been the first to denounce him as a freesoiler and untrue to the equal rights of the States.

And now, what is best for the Southern people in this crisis? We have uniformly stood, on this question, with Southern Rights Whigs as well as Democrats; we have recently borne willing testimony to the patriotic course of Mr. Badger of the Senate, and Mr. Kerr of the House, in relation to the Nebraska bill; and we propose to men of all parties, now as aforetime, to forget party at least upon one question, and that question of so vast and awful importance to us all! Can it be possible that there will continue to be two voices in this State upon the Nebraska bill? Why, what can the Whig leaders—and we appeal especially to the young men of the party—what can they expect from a national Whig organization? Can they hope to hold another national Convention? Will they consent to unite in such a body with men, all of whose Senators and Representatives voted against the Nebraska bill, and therefore voted that North Carolina is not the equal, under the Constitution, of the non-slaveholding States? *Can they do it?* Has not Truman Smith, from a free State, proclaimed in the Senate that the Whig party is denationalized, broken up? and has not Mr. Kerr, from a slaveholding State, announced in the House that he will disregard all party ties to protect his State against the tyranny of a sectional majority? And have not Seward and Greely, at this moment, sole control of the Whig party in the great States of New York and Ohio? Can the Whigs of North Carolina continue to act with such men? We think not—we feel confident they ought not. If they should, they will not only desert Mr. Badger and Mr. Kerr, but they will manifest a disposition, the result of party associations, to abandon their rights and those of posterity as involved in this question. What is best, then, we repeat, for the people of this State? Is it not to sustain the Administration which has staked itself on the Nebraska bill?—to go with that party which is truly national, and which, here at home, does not hesitate, as the late Whig Convention did, to come out boldly for the rights of the South? But, we are told, North Carolina wants *her* share of the public lands—or a little money out of the proceeds—or, like the fool in King Lear, "poor Tom's a-cold," and would like to be warmed and have a bite to eat; and therefore Southern Whigs must still act with Northern Whigs. And this at an hour like this! A miserable squabble over pennies when your whole fortune is in peril!—a struggle for money when *principle* survives or perishes as you may decide!—a clamor for a measure which is federal, consolidating in its nature, and that too when you know, from sad experience, that CONSOLIDATION IS ABOLITION! If you *will* beg, down upon your knees to Seward and Truman Smith! Tell them you are good Whigs—that you are very poor—that you hate Douglas and the Administration as heartily as they do, for vindicating your rights—that the Nebraska bill is troublesome—that you would like to have principles and equal rights, if convenient, *but money or lands you must have at all hazards!* Imagine their cold look, and their finger of scorn, and their answer—"*you may have lands, or you may have money, if you will be conservative and quiet on this slavery question, and give us in addition a higher Tariff; but, remember, you are to have no lands north of the Missouri line.*"

How, then, can the Whigs of this State provoke a bitter campaign with the Democrats? Where is their candidate for Governor on the Nebraska bill? Is he still what he was in 1851, when he announced that he would, in a certain contingency, vote fire and sword against South Carolina? Will the South be strengthened if, at our next election, we should proclaim by the result that we are indifferent to our rights, and that a party is in power whose Convention deliberately refused to encourage the Administration in its conflict with abolitionism, and which did not even mention the Nebraska bill? We trust that our Whig friends will ponder these facts seriously, and that the issue may be such that no one can say the South has lost ground through the action at the ballot-box of the people of North Carolina.

☞ We are authorized by James B. Shepard, Esq., to state that the application, so numerously signed and with such respectable names of citizens of the County of Wake, that he would become a candidate for either the Senate or House of Commons of the next Legislature, has been received and most respectfully considered. Mr. Shepard feels deeply grateful for this evidence of regard, and values highly the compliment so delicately conveyed. He would cheerfully consent, had he the requisite freehold. As it is otherwise, and the time has expired for obtaining one, it will be seen to be impossible to gratify his numerous friends. He had been spoken to on the subject about a year since, but supposing it the wish of a few partial friends, had forgotten it. Though it is now much earlier than the usual time (May Court) to agitate this subject, yet the Constitutional period for obtaining qualification has expired. Had he been aware in time of so strong a desire to see him a candidate as this application indicates, he would have obtained a freehold. Though Mr. S. cannot be a candidate, his heart is with the good cause; and no man will be more rejoiced than he to witness its success in the "Old North State."

☞ We were not mistaken in the opinion that some of the more independent Eastern Whigs would not go for a Convention to amend the State Constitution. The Weldon Patriot, a respectable Whig journal, has thus far declined to raise the name of Gen. Dockery; and we do not see how Col. Joyner, with his opinions on the subject, can support him. It is rumored, too, that Hugh Collins, Esq., of Chowan, is opposed to a Convention, and will take ground with his usual ability for the legislative mode of amendment.

The East has nothing to gain and every thing to lose by going into Convention. Let the people bear in mind that those who are now urging them to call a Convention, and who pretend to such regard for the basis of representation, are the very men, or the friends of the very men who have signalized themselves by assailing the basis.

"Will you walk into my parlor,
Said the spider to the fly."

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, which proposes to establish three Indian territories, under the titles, respectively, of "Chahlahkee," "Muscogee," and "Chahta." The design of this bill is to facilitate the population of certain Indian tribes by giving them a regular government.

☞ The Congressional proceedings which we publish to-day, are unusually interesting. We invite attention to the remarks of Mr. Clayton.

## STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

At the risk even of being considered unjust to others, or of foreshadowing, as we certainly do not design doing, our preferences for the next Presidency, we come forward again to bear our humble testimony to the patriotism, the unshrinking moral courage, and the important public services of Stephen A. Douglas. The bloodhounds of abolitionism are upon his track, but they will never even have him at bay. Turning upon them, now and then, like a vexed lion, he scatters them from his path and walks right onward in the performance of those high duties to his State and to the Union for which Providence has so abundantly and graciously fitted him. Stephen A. Douglas, we have been told, has destroyed himself politically; the non-slaveholding States, we are reminded, are against him for his Nebraska movement, while Southern Whigs, with some noble exceptions, are coming up tardily to his support. The facts may, to some extent, be so; but he has pursued identically the course he did in 1850, in reporting as Chairman of the Territorial Committee, the bills organizing Utah and New Mexico; and if *he* should go down in this bitter struggle with the enemies of Southern institutions, the great doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in questions of slavery must fall with him. But he will not go down. A self-made man, endowed with a most capacious and comprehensive intellect, and an iron will, his friends may be assured that he knows no such word as fail. The same fearlessness in defence of right which sustained him before the Chicago mob, when he stood up alone pleading and pleading triumphantly for the Constitution of his country, is still one of his prominent characteristics; and whatever may be the fate of the bill he has reported and so ably advocated, his prospects cannot be seriously affected. There may be clouds and darkness upon them for a time; it was so with Jackson; it has been so with those men of mark in all ages who have staked themselves for great principles—but the sun will come out full-orbed, and the vapors of malice and detraction will pass away.

Certain Whig papers in the South—aye in the South! pronounce him a demagogue *for standing up as he is doing for Southern rights!* Such papers are unworthy to speak for their section—they *do not* speak for it, and never can. Who gave these Editors an insight into human motives? What right have they to charge without proof that a public man is actuated by ambitious or selfish purposes? Who made them judges against such a man as Stephen A. Douglas? We can answer—their prejudices as unscrupulous partizans, and their hatred of the man because he is a Democrat and went up to honors far above them from the ranks of what *they* call "the common people."

We assume to speak for no one but ourselves; but we might claim to utter almost innumerable voices both in the North and in the South, in saying to Judge Douglas—*Go on, Sir, in the great work you have begun—you will be sustained; and you will receive, in the end, the mingled applause and gratitude of all true friends of the Union and of the rights of the States.*

## NEBRASKA BILL.

On Thursday last the Nebraska bill was ordered to be engrossed in the United States Senate.

The first question pending was the amendment of Mr. Chase to add to the 14th section, as it now reads, the following:

"Under which the people of the Territories, through their appropriate representatives, may if they see fit, prohibit the existence of slavery therein."

Mr. Chase's amendment was voted down, and various other amendments; when, about 9 o'clock, P. M., the bill was ordered to be engrossed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart and Williams—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade and Walker—12.

There are ten Democratic votes from the free States for the bill, and no Whig vote from the free States for it.

Mr. Fessenden, it will be seen, the new Whig Senator from Maine, over whose election Southern Whigs have been rejoicing, voted against the bill.

THREATENED AMALGAMATION OF WHIGS, ABOLITIONISTS, FREE-SOILERS, &c. The New Haven Palladium, a leading whig paper in Connecticut, thus announceth what the northern whigs will do in case the southern whig members of Congress support the Nebraska bill:

"THE GAUNTLET THROWN DOWN. Mr. Badger, in his recent speech in favor of the Nebraska bill, said that "the southern whig senators would stand united in its favor." This of course cuts the whig party in twain. So be it, if so it must be. Nothing will remain but to pick up the fragments and unite them with the free-soil and democratic party that opposes the Nebraska cheat. The free whigs will support Houston before Badger—Hale before Clayton—and so on to the end. If the Southern whig members of Congress are ready to butcher the whig party, they must prepare to face such a body of free whigs, free democrats, and free soilers, as they never met before. The Compromise of 1850 sent free-soil and abolition stock down to 90 per cent. below par. The Nebraska bill has already brought it up to par. The passage of that bill will make it the highest stock in market. Even Garrisonism cannot sink it. Seward, Hale, and Chase never stood so high in public esteem as at present, and John M. Niles, Gideon Welles, and Francis Gillette stand fair for early governors of Connecticut."

☞ The Weekly Gazette, published in Concord Cabarrus county, after enumerating the various stores and dwellings which have been lately erected in that village, concludes its description as follows:

"In this connection, we would remark the great change that has taken place since we were *sure* of a Railroad running through our midst. Rents have gone up, property has risen from one to five hundred per cent., and our once quiet village, where a stranger was a curiosity, is now alive with the bustle of business, and teeming with strangers from al quarters, who come to see what chances they may have at their several occupations. If all this result from the anticipation of a Railroad, what must be the result when we actually have it, which will be the case in a few months?"

WESTERN RAILROADS. Chicago seems to be a favorite point of railroad communication and connection. It has fourteen trunk lines of railroad, and thirty-four extension branch lines communicating with it, embracing an extent of 7,779 miles of railroad. In addition to this, there are ten trunk lines and three branches, making 1,626 miles more. There will be daily leaving and entering the city of Chicago on the 1st of May next, forty-six trains, making in all ninety-two trains per day over the roads to accommodate travel and commerce. Here is a fact which had we time it would be worth while to stop, and contemplate. A fact of still greater signification is, that less than two years ago they had only one railroad entering the city, the Galena and Chicago Union, and that was finished only a few miles.

Robert Strange, Esq., has been appointed Solicitor of this judicial circuit, by his honor Judge Saunders, in place of Hon. Robert Strange, deceased. He holds the office until the meeting of the next Legislature.

*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

*On the study of Words.* By Richard Chevenix French, B. D. Vicar of Lebenstoke, Harts: examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Oxford, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London. From the second London edition, revised and enlarged. Redfield, New York, 1853. *Fourth edition.*

On the issue of the first edition of this work, a year or two ago, we read it with no little interest, finding it a most instructive and entertaining volume. The fact that it has reached a *fourth* edition in so short a time, shows how much it is appreciated by the reading public. Two works by this author—larger and more elaborate than the present—we mean "Notes on the Miracles," and "Notes on the Parables," had been favorably received, and read with eagerness and advantage. But here he has presented us with something, if not new, yet out of the beaten track of literature, and in a style more popular and flowing than in his former writings. We know of nothing similar to it since the appearance of the "Diversion of Purley," by Horne Tooke, nor are we sure we ought in allusion to use the word *similar*. For no one has entered so fully into the history of words, or the power of words, or the morality of words; or has more felicitously shown the rich fruits which may be gathered, by shaking vigorously each word and making it render up whatever its root and branches are able to yield. To any one who wishes to use his own language with exactness, and to know the thousand things the words in his mouth express which he has never supposed them to mean, we recommend this book. And we can assure him he will find abundant amusement, as well as profit in such a study.

At Pomeroy's.

## COLPORTAGE IN WAKE COUNTY.

During the year ending March 1st, 1854, I have visited 1,048 families, with most of whom I talked on personal religion and prayed—found 347 of them destitute of all religious books except the Bible; 154 without God's Word, and 243 habitually neglecting divine worship. Also, found about one in twenty of the Christian families attending to family worship. Sold nearly 2,800 volumes, containg about 775,000 pages, in value $630 55; and gave away upwards of 800 volumes, containing about 200,000 pages, in value $111 06, also, received donations for the Tract cause amounting to $273 80, making in all $509 80 given by the citizens of Raleigh and the few friends called on in the country; besides a present of $100 given me by the kind friends of Raleigh.

I have been kindly received, civilly treated and attentively listened to by nearly all. It is truly cheering to see the manifest improvement with our people, which is clearly proven from the increase of Churches and School houses, by the frequent attendance on divine worship of many seldom seen at such places in years past, and by the faithful efforts of the poor as well as the wealthier to properly educate their children.

About 300 souls have been converted to God; 23 of whom attribute their awakening to the blessing of God upon the Tract Publications; to whom be all the glory and honor.

WM. J. W. CROWDER,
Colp. of the Am. Tr. Society for
Wake County, N. C.

Many of the papers, those of the radical abolition stamp, and other more conservative in appearance, press the integrity of the several Compromises upon the public mind. Papers professing to be of the Whig as well as Democratic party of the North are engaged in this business. Let them do as they may, we have good reason to believe that, although the question is agitated with warmth in that region, a majority of the Northern people, both whigs and democrats, are willing to leave the subject of Slavery in the territories hereafter to be formed to the decision of the inhabitants themselves. This is the only true Constitutional ground. Judge Douglas in his late remarks said: "For my part, I am prepared to maintain and preserve inviolate the constitution as it is, with all its compromises, to stand or fall by the American Union, clinging with the tenacity of life to all its glorious memories of the past and precious hopes of the future."

No matter to what *party* a man who utters such sentiments belongs, he is *quod hoc* a patri t, in every sense of the word—nor have we any right to impute bad motives to the man who sustains the right, while we are very conservative, some of us of the Whiggery, towards those who openly vindicate the wrong.

We are very sorry to see some of the Southern Whig papers openly oppose the Nebras'ka Bill, the *only measure that can put to rest forever the agitation of the Slavery Question*, by political managers, selfish demagogues, and ambitious aspirants in Congress, a body that has no more business to regulate this matter, than it has to say whether we shall give northern brogans or southern slippers for the "wear and tear" of our slaves.

*Wil. Com.*

COMPROMISES. John Mitchell in his last Citizen, remarks that in the discussion of the Nebraska bill, both in Congress and the newspapers, the term, "Compromise" is used by many speakers and writers to designate an act of Congress—an application of the word for which we can find no warrant in Johnson, or Webster, or the Constitution of the United States, or any jurist, or other authority whatsoever. Upon this false foundation a pile of rubbish is heaped up in the shape of argument and invective, which is, of course, equally false. The whole structure, from the base to the capstone, is false. The premises are false—the conclusion must be false.

A compromise, according to lexicographers, is a compact, or bargain, in which mutual concessions are made. But this cannot be a definition of any law of Congress. The Constitution recognizes no right in members of Congress to make bargains or conditions with other members. The function of the legislator is to make laws, and these are absolute and supreme. The Constitution knows "no north, no south, no west, no east," nor any sectional legislation, or parties arising out of such geographical distinctions.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE ROANOKE. Weldon, N. C., Feb. 28.—The waters of the Roanoke River, near this place, are higher by several inches, than has been the case for many years past. They are not far beneath the Weldon Bridge, over which the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad crosses, and serious fears have been entertained that the bridge would be swept away.

The tressel work at Mush Island between the bridge and this town has been carried off by the freshet. The mail and passengers by the Petersburg road are transferred to the Seaboard at Garysburg, and thus enable to reach Weldon. This will be done until President Bird can have the tressel work replaced. Those who know anything of his indomitable energy and perseverance, may feel assured that all will be repaired in a very brief period of time.

Fortunately at this season, there are no growing crops in the low grounds, and the flood will not prove so disastrous as if it had occurred in the summer months. As it is, the loss will be great in bridges, fences, etc.

Yours very truly, "EURIPIDES."

*Cor. of Petersburg Express.*

JUSTICE DONE AT LAST. The Hon. Thomas W. Dorr of Rhode Island, has been restored to his rights as a freeman by the Legislature of the State. The act depriving him of those rights was the most high handed outrage ever perpetrated by a political party in this country. Mr. Dorr had been elected Governor of the State by the people, who rightfully considered themselves the sovereigns, notwithstanding the old Monarchal charter denied them their rights. For daring to comply with the wishes of the people the whig party of that State, tried Governor Dorr for treason, deprived him of his rights as a citizen, and imprisoned him as a felon.

*Baltimore Argus.*

"Genius unexerted," says Henry Ward Beecher, "is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks."

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

*The Eastern War—Steamers Chartered by England—Manifesto Expected from the Czar—Reported Battle between the Turks and Russians—Operations Against the Russians in Asia—Kalafat Invested by an army of 60,000—Markets etc. &c.*

BOSTON, March 1st.—The steamer Andes has arrived, bringing London and Liverpool dates of February 14th.

The Andes goes to New York after discharging cargo, and will return again for the Liverpool mails.

The steamer Great Britain arrived at Liverpool on the 14th, in 68 days from Australia.

The Cunard Company advertise that in consequence of the Niagara having been taken by the Government, the Alps will sail for Halifax on the 18th, in her place.

EASTERN AFFAIRS—SANGUINARY BATTLE.—At Kalafat the Russians had made an advance movment, but active operations would not commence till March.

It was reported that a serious conflict had occurred at Turna, attended with great loss on both sides. The Turks afterwards fell back on Kalafat.

It is confidently announced that a manifesto, signed by Nesselrode, is shortly expected at Vienna, in which the Czar will announce his final intentions.

The Turks were forming a camp of 40,000 men on the sea of Marmora, near Constantinople.

Gen. Guyon had commenced offensive operations against the Russians in Asia.

Kalafat was invested by an army of 60,000 Russians. The Czar had given orders to his Generals to drive the Turks out of Lesser Wallachia without further delay.

A dispatch from Trebijoa, dated Feb. 14, states that Schamyl, with ten thousand men, is marching against Seakahla, an important military position of the Russians.

Dates from Vianna to the 10th give the details of a conflict at Giurgero, on the 5th of February; Eight hundred Turks, with eight gun-boats and four sailing vessels, crossed the Danube early in the morning, and landed near the quarantine building, arranging themselves in line of battle. Two battalions of Russians opened a murderous fire, lasting three hours, and forcing the Turks finally to retreat to Rutzchurk. The Russians also suffered severely.

Advices from Crajowa state that bad weather alone prevented the Russians from attacking Kalafat.

ENGLAND.—The Government has chartered the following steamers to convey troops to Malta, From the General Steamship Company, the propellers Cape of Good Hope, Golden Fleece and Jason; from the Oriental Steamship Company, the Himalaya, Manilla and Repon; from the Cunard Company, the Niagara and Cambria; from the Australian Company, the Victoria.

The steamers Harbinger, Hydaspes and Queen of the South had also been chartered by the English Government for the conveyance of troops

The new Reform bill was introduced into the House of Commons on the 13th ult., by Lord John Russell. The details of the bill are distasteful both to the conservatives and liberals.

It is reported that Lord Kaglan is to have the chief command of the forces sent to Turkey, and the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Cardigan, Generals Evans and Brotherton are to have appointments.

Lord John Russell stated in the House that arrangements had been made between the English and French Ambassadors as to the course to be taken by the combined fleets. He also stated that the Government had no reason to be dissatisfied with Count Orloff's mission to Austria. The object was to secure the neutrality of Austria in case of war, but it had failed.

FRANCE. The French government continues its preparations for war with the greatest activity. The Brest fleet had been ordered to sea immediately.

At Paris, on Monday, the Bourse was very firm. The report that the Emperor of Austria would make common cause with the Western Powers, if the Russians crossed the Danube, had produced an important rise in the funds. Three's closed at 69f. 75c.

ITALY. Great excitement prevailed in Lombardy.

Radesky had issued a proclamation to arrest all persons spreading false reports. All Italy was excited.

MARKETS. *Liverpool, Feb. 14th.* At Liverpool flour and grain continued without change. Western Canal flour 40 a 41s.; Baltimore 41 a 42s. Gonsols fluctuating between 91¼ a 92⅜.

At London, wheat was firm at previous rates.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The following is a second despatch and additional to the above.

AUSTRALIA. Letters from Australia regarding commercial and mining affairs, are generally favorable. Politically there is nothing of importance.

ASIA. In Asia, Kurschia Pacha had reorganised the Turkish forces, and was about to resume offensive operations with 30,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry.

VERY LATEST.

*Attack by Russian Frigates on a Turkish Fort, The English and French Forces for Turkey, &c.*

The second edition of the London Herald, of Tuesday morning, contains a private despatch from Paris, stating that on the Russian squadron receiving intelligence that the combined fleets had left the Black Sea, five Russian frigates were sent to sea, and proceeded to Chefkatil, where they attacked the fort, but without much success.

Day and night warlike preparations were going on in England.

FRANCE. The military force to assist Turkey, it is now confidently asserted, will consist of 40,000 French and 10,000 English troops, the latter, if neccessary, to be increased to 20,000.

The squadron will consist of 30 sail of vessels, including 20 screw steamers, 3 paddle steamers, and 7 sailing vessels, with a total of 2,000 guns. This fleet, without reckoning the squadron of Admiral Corry, will be the most powerful ever fitted out by Great Britain.

In the Royal dock-yards, the formation and equipment of flee s proceeds with great activity.

The new ship Mary T. Starrett, from New York for Havre, was abandoned Febuary 1st. The crew was taken off by the ship Westmoreland, and she was then scuttled.

MONTPELIER. W. H. Macfarland has purchased Montpelier, the former residence of JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States. We are glad that this estate has fallen into the hands of a Virginian, and it is to be hoped that a suitable monument may now be erected over the remains of Virginia's eminent statesman and patriot.

*Judge Douglas hung in Effigy.*

BOSTON, Feb. 28. Judge Douglas, the author of the Nebraska bill in the U. S. Senate, was this evening hung in effigy in this city by a few of the violent fecesoil opponents in that city.

*Maine against the Nebraska Bill.*

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 28. The House of Representatives of Maine, have unanimously passed resolutions against the Nebraska bill.

*Freshets at the South.*

AUGUSTA Geo., Feb. 28. The river at this place is 33 feet 6 inches, and on a stand. There are 3 feet 4 inches of water in the upper end of Broad street.

The canal broke at half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon, and flooded the Southern part of Augusta. Great damage has occurred to the plantations on the river.

The town of Hamburg is nearly covered with water.

## MARRIED.

In the city of Raleigh, on Thursday morning the 23d ult., by Rev. Dr. Lacy, Dr. Charles R. Dodson, of Milton, to Miss Priscilla T. daughter of Rev. Dr. Harding, deceased.

## THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK, March 4.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"

By A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,

*Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.*

No. 4 ROANOKE SQUARE.

FLOUR—The market still continues dull and inactive under repeated bad news. Sales of S. F. at $8 @ 8¼. Holders not anxious to sell at these prices.

CORN—Mixed and white 68 @ 70 cts.; Yellow none.

STAVES—In good demand, at last quotations.

GROCERIES—Unchanged since our last.

IRON—Swedes, $105; American $95; English $85; Hoops $110 @ $115; Bla. Steel $110; German Steel 11 cts. Cast Steel 18 @ 20 cts.; Horse Shoes $6 50; Rough Castings 4 cts.; Hollow Ware 8?—per ton.

NAILS—8½.

GUANO—Supply good at Government prices.

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Do Burg, $45 ₱ ton.


## UNITED STATES MAILS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 20, 1854.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS of the United States from July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1858, on the following routes in the State of North Carolina will be received at the contract office of the Post Office Department, Washington D. C., until 9 A. M. April 8, 1854, to be decided April 20th, 1854, (being routes established in part, by Act of March 3, 1853.)

3010—From Gound Vine, by Morgan's Mills and Love's Level, to Clear Creek, Cabarrus county, 19 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Gound Vine Thursday at 7½ a. m.;
Arrive at Clear Creek same day by 1½ p. m.;
Leave Clear Creek Thursday at 2½ p. m.;
Arrive at Gound Vine same day by 7½ p. m.

3011—From Gilchrist's Bridge to Blue's Bridge, Richmond county, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Gilchrist's Bridge Wednesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Blue's Bridge same day by 12 m.;
Leave Blue's Bridge Wednesday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Gilchrist's Bridge same day by 6 p. m.

3012—From Albemarle to Swift Island, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Albemarle Thursday at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at Swift Island Post Office same day by 12 m.;
Leave Swift Island Post Office Thursday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Albemarle same day by 4 p. m.

3013—From Greensborough to Madison, 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Greensborough Wednesday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Madison same day by 5 p. m.;
Leave Madison Thursday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Greensborough same day by 3 p. m.
Proposals for more frequent trips are invited; also, to commence at Hillsdale.
Bidders will name intermediate offices.

3014—From Wilmington, by Upper Town Creek Bridge, to Smithville, 35 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wilmington Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Smithville same days by 5 p. m.;
Leave Smithville Monday and Friday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Wilmington same day by 5 p. m.

## INSTRUCTIONS.

*Embracing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper:*

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

3. For leaving behind, or throwing off, the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

4. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs for other purposes.

5. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

6. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

7. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

8. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

9. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

10. A bid received after time, viz: 9 a. m. of the 10th of April, 1854, or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

11. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

12. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

13. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*"

14. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, superscribed "Mail Proposals in the State of ——." It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors certified, (see forms) and should be despatched in time to be received by or before 9 a. m. of the 10th of April, 1854.

15. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1854.

16. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids,*" and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

Such bids will therefore be accepted in preference to higher bids for specific modes of conveyance on routes where the lowest mode of conveyance (that is, on horseback) is known to be insufficient.

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guaranteed, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either no mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to

**MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.**

*Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.*

NORTHERN MAIL.—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL.—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Horse.)—
Leaves Friday, ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

**THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN** ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6¼ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

**WILSON & GRICE,**
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
*No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" " King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" " R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" " Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

**OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.**—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

| | |
|---|---|
| For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, | $10,00 |
| English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, | 12,50 |
| For any thing higher, | 15,00 |
| For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,) | 20,00 |
| EXTRA EXPENSES. | |
| Music on Piano, | 20,00 |
| Use of Instrument, | 3,00 |
| The same on Guitar, | 12,00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 15,00 |
| Oil Painting, | 5,00 |
| Needle Work, | 8,00 |
| Board per month, | 1,00 |
| Washing per month, | |

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

**JUST TO HAND.**—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest braud in the market.
5,000 Manuilla, El Sal, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
400 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.
Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

**STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!**—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.

THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

**WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852.** OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

**ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.**—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

**ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,**
**Counsellor and Attorney at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw3m.

**LAW NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.

☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

**FORM BOOK.**—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

**RELIGIOUS WORKS.**—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M.
Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history of the Church of England, in the province of Maryland, by Rev. Harvey Stanley.
Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff.
Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.
Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

**JUVENILE BOOKS.**—THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT men. Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard.
Mr. Rutherfurd's Children, by the author of the Wide-Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.
Æsop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.
The Little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble aim.
Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur,
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 19, 1853. 9—

**NOTICE.**—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his tract of land lying in Edgecombe County, on the west side of Swift Creek, four miles from Battle's Depot, containing Seven Hundred and Sixty-six acres with about four hundred acres now in a good state of cultivation and a considerable portion of it low grounds, which contain a plenty of good mud convenient for composting the said land; has a Dwelling House, Outhouses, Gin House and Screw, and a House for an Overseer, and a firstrate well of water. Any person wishing to purchase can have the terms by applying to SAMUEL MARSHBOURN.
January 25, 1854. 21—5tpd.

**EDGECOMBE HOUSE.**—THE SUBSCRIBER has taken this well known and long-established Hotel (formerly known as Pender's Hotel, which has been considerably enlarged and improved,) in the town of Tarborough, and will endeavor to accommodate in a satisfactory manner, those who may favor him with a call.

His stages continue running daily, (except Sunday,) from Rocky Mount Depot on the Wilmington Railroad, to Tarborough—and tri-weekly from thence to Greenville, connecting with the steamer Gov. Morehead, for Washington. He also continues to keep on hand horses and vehicles for the conveyance of persons to any convenient point they may desire. GEORGE HOWARD.
Tarborough, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—6t.

**NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.** PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.

Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.

*Highest cash price* paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1853. 100—3m.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills, seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, Bominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 34 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth; Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for surgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

**NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!**—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Cotton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a Regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

**1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.**—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.

The stock consists in part as follows, viz:

10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Sho s,
2,500 " Men's fine Oalf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine their stock.

Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

**INDIA RUBBER SHOES.**—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 27, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

**FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.**—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

**If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.**

[Between Messrs. Pomeroy and Porter's Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shot-bags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.

F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1853. 92—

**SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.**—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.

Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

**Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!**

**STEVENSON & WEDDELL,** IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market*.

N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 88—

**WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.**—The 20th semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged ONLY from the time of entrance. For Circulars and further particulars apply to the Principals.

GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.
December 16, 1853. 9—3m.

**A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES,** WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

**NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,** *Raleigh.*—The Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks, and its paid Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds and Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jos. G. De Roulhac, | of Raleigh. | John Cox, Edenton. |
| C. W. D. Hutchings, | | Joshua Bonner, Salem. |
| Jno. R. Williams, | | J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City. |
| John Primrose, | | P. F. Fagan, Plymouth. |
| H. D. Turner, | | Alex'r Mitchell, Newborn. |
| S. W. Whiting, | | W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough. |
| T. H. Sedgy, | | H. B. Williams, Charlotte. |
| Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville, | | John B. Barrett, Milton. |
| J. G. Wright, Wilmington, | | A. T. Summy, Asheville. |
| Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, | | |
| James Sloan, Greensboro', | | |

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

**GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Sloan, | Dr. S. G. Coffin, |
| Dr. J. A. Mebane, | Jamestown. |
| C. P. Mendenhall, | William A. Wright, |
| Wm. S. Rankin, | Wilmington. |
| Rev. C. F. Deems, | Dr. C. Watkins, |
| James M. Garrett, | Carolina F. College. |
| Jed. H. Lindsay, | John I. Shaver, |
| W. J. McConnell, | Salisbury. |
| Greensborough. | John H. Cook, |
| E. F. Lilly, | Fayetteville. |
| Wadesborough. | J. J. Biggs, |
| W. P. Moore, | Raleigh. |
| Newbern. | Robert E. Troy, |
| H. H. Burwell, | Lumberton. |
| Henderson. | Dr. Rob't H. Scales, |
| J. L. Bridgers. | Lenox Castle. |
| Tarborough. | |
| Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, | PETER ADAMS, |
| *Agent.* | *Secretary.* |
| William H. Cumming, | |
| *General Agent.* | |

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

**NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
*Secretary.*
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

**CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

**A CARD.**—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED to fix his permanent residence in Raleigh, begs leave to offer his services to parents and principals of Schools for teaching Music and the modern languages and for tuning Pianos. As a guarantee of his qualifications he has a diploma from the University of Heidelberg, and testimonials from Oakland College, at Bloomfield, N. J., where he has taught with great success for the last four years; and is permitted to refer those, who would favor him with their patronage to the Rev. Dr. Mason, rector of the Episcopal Church, and to Mr. W. D. Cooke, principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

He is to be found at his residence in the brickhouse of the North-east corner of the lot owned by Mr. Geo. W. Mordecai, or at the Store of F. Mahler & Co., on Main street, where any communications to him may be left.

JOHN BAUER.
Raleigh, January 12, 1854. 18—tf.

**CARAWAN'S TRIAL.**—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

**HENRY T. CLAWSON,** COACH AND CARriage Manufacturer. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

**$20 REWARD.**—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

**HATS.**—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

**WORKMEN WANTED.**—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

**STRAYED** from the Subscriber, on the 22d instant, a GREY HORSE, about 10 years old. He was purchased last June from a gentleman living in Raleigh, and when last heard from was making his way in that direction. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, by JOHN P. TURNER.
Four miles west of Enfield, Halifax County, N. C.
Jan. 25, 1854. 23—3t.pd.

**GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854.** The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety*. Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine*.

P. F. PESCUD.

**NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.**—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and will furnish everything in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

**PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.**—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

**GREAT EXCITEMENT!**—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms*: also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, | | | | $400 |
| 10 | " | " | " | 435 |
| 12 | " | " | " | 525 |
| 14 | " | " | " | 585 |
| 15 | " | " | " | 615 |
| 16 | " | " | " | 650 |
| 20 | " | " | " | 695 |
| 25 | " | " | " | 750 |
| 30 | " | " | " | 850 |
| 35 | " | " | " | 900 |

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

**Fall Trade, 1853.**

**P. F. PESCUD,** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

**JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.**
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

**UNION HOTEL, CLARKSVILLE, Va.**—THIS HOTEL is situated on Main Street, convenient to the business part of the town. The Proprietors have recently erected, upon their premises, a large and commodious brick building, containing eleven comfortable rooms, which, with the old buildings, will enable them to furnish good accommodations for any number of visitors.

Determined to minister to the comfort of their guests by every means in their power, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*
January 16, 1854. 19—13t.

**REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.**—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

**LOST.**—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of Neveuber, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.

B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

**NOTICE.**—ON MONDAY, 6th of MARCH NEXT, I shall offer for sale at the late residence of Peter Arrington, dec'd., at Hilliardston, on a credit of six months, the land on which the late deceased formerly resided; also, household and kitchen furniture, crop, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, and all other articles sold at a former sale, the terms of which were not complied with. The purchaser of any of the above articles failing to comply with the terms of sale will be held responsible for the deficiency. Several negroes will be hired out on the same day, two of which are fellows.

THO'S. C. ARRINGTON *Ex'r.*
Nash, Feb. 8, 1854. 26—td.

**MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!**

**JUST** RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the

N. C. MUSIC STORE.

**RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.**—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

**CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES!**—AS we intend leaving for New York on the 15th February for the purpose of superintending the getting up of our Spring and Summer Clothing, we will sell the remainder of our HEAVY WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices for CASH. E. L. HARDING.
January 16, 1854. 18—

**DRESS GOODS.**—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Grос Delhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jaconette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaine.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

**SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.**
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine